

has swung into action. At a meeting of its Executive Committee on October 30, it was decided that the coming year is to be spent developing accrediting criteria, testing their application in a limited number of representative schools, and making studies of the costs of surveys which are a necessary part of the committee's work. The expense of this first year's work will be borne by the Accrediting Committee.¹¹

The central aim of the committee, of course, is "to stimulate, through accrediting practices, the general improvement of nursing education and nursing practice in the United States." Other aims include "helping those responsible for the administration of schools of nursing to improve their schools, publishing a list of accredited schools, and promoting interstate relationships in the professional registration of nurses."¹¹

Excerpts from the Curriculum Guide.—The Curriculum Guide for Schools of Nursing is proving itself a professional best seller. It was completed in July, and 4,000 copies of it have already been sold. This book may be purchased from the National League of Nursing Education, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York City, for \$3.50.

What are its purposes and recommendations? Here are some of them: "The League's primary objective in preparing and publishing its Curriculum has been to encourage schools to study their own educational problems and to provide guidance to those interested in revising or building curricula for their nursing schools."¹²

Should nurses be trained or educated? The answer is for you to give. The Curriculum Guide states, however: "Training is a matter of fixing habits and skills by a process of repetition so that when a given situation presents itself a certain definite response will automatically result. . . . Where training methods predominate, the tendency is to emphasize obedience to the orders of others and to demand conformity to certain prescribed patterns of thought and behavior, to stress the practical utilitarian types of habits and skills, and to pay little attention to intellectual and social skills or to the development of personality. Education, as contrasted with training, is concerned with the growth of the whole individual. While it includes training and discipline, it emphasizes the control of habit by intelligence and the variation of responses to meet the demands of each situation."¹³

"If the main aim of nursing is to help the patient regain and maintain health . . . and if in certain cases activities such as cleaning the room, bathing the patient, taking temperatures, and serving diets, can be carried on by a non-professional person in such a way as to achieve these results satisfactorily, such duties should be assigned to those who can do them at the lowest cost commensurate with good results."¹⁴

CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC HEALTH

Human Cases of Rabies*—Years 1936, 1937, 1938

TABLE 1.—Incidence of Rabies by Counties in California			
County	1936	1937	1938†
Imperial	1	....	....
Kings	....	....	1
Los Angeles	....	3	2
Totals	1	3	3

11 A. J. N., p. 1380, December, 1937.
12 A Curriculum Guide for Schools of Nursing, p. 5 (Foreword).
13 *Ibid.*, pp. 30-31.
14 *Ibid.*, p. 26.
* From the California State Department of Public Health.
See also editorial comment in this issue, on page 308.
† For the year 1938, figures are inclusive for the period January 1 to April 16, 1938.

TABLE 2.—Distribution of Human Cases of Rabies by Counties		
From date of first case in year 1899.		
Year	Number	Location
1899	1	Pasadena
1909	1	Holtville, Imperial County
1910	3	Los Angeles
		Rivera, Los Angeles County
1911	3	Los Angeles
		Tulare County
1912	9	Santa Maria
		San Francisco
		Los Angeles
		Sacramento
1913	8	San Francisco
		Lincoln
		Newcastle
		San Bernardino
		Santa Rosa
		Oxnard
1914	3	Oakland
		Hanford
		Anaheim
1915	5	Santa Cruz
		Watsonville
		Oakland
		Emeryville
		Los Angeles
1916	1	Bieber, Lassen County
1920	4	Fresno
		Stockton
		French Camp
		San Joaquin County (rural)
1921	5	Sacramento
		Tulare
		Antioch
		Los Angeles
1922	4	Los Angeles
		Venice
1923	11	Los Angeles
		Tustin, Orange County
		Duarte, Los Angeles County
		San Bernardino
		Fresno County (rural)
1924	5	El Centro
		Downey, Los Angeles County
		Los Angeles
1925	1	Glendale
1926	5	South Gate, Los Angeles County
		Huntington Park
		Los Angeles County (rural)
1927	1	Santa Maria
1928	3	Pasadena
		Los Angeles
		La Crescenta, Los Angeles County
1929	2	Watts, Los Angeles County
		Lomita, Los Angeles County
1930	1	Corona, Riverside County
1931	2	Fowler, Fresno County
		Los Angeles
1932	2	Glendale
		Le Grand, Merced County
1933	0	.....
1934	1	San Diego
1935	1	Los Angeles
1936	1	Calexico
1937	3	Los Angeles
		Altadena
		San Gabriel
1938	3	Los Angeles
(to Apr. 16)		Hanford
	89	

TABLE 3.—Incidence of Rabies in City of Los Angeles				
	1935	1936	1937	To Apr. 1 1938
Human cases (fiscal year)	0	1	1	....
Human cases (calendar year)	1	0	1	2
<i>Animals</i>				
Dogs (fiscal year)	229	360	564	....
Dogs (calendar year)	254	350	832	102
Cats	3	6	9	....
Cows	2	0	4	....
Horses	0	1	0	....
Racoons	0	1	0	....
Mules	0	0	1	....
Rabbits	0	0	1	....
Total cases in animals (includes all above animals):				
For fiscal year	234	368	579	....
For calendar year	259	358	847	117